Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2000 New York (including N.Y.C.)

Event ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	233	100
Transportation incidents	66 34	28 15
Highway Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	20	9
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	5	2
Moving in opposite directions, oriconning	6	3
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on		
side of road	6	3
Noncollision	8	3
Jack-knifed or overturnedno collision	6	3
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	13	6
Noncollision accident	11	5
Overturned	10	4
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	15	6
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in	_	
roadway Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in	5	2
parking lot or non-road area	8	3
parking lot of flori-road area	0	3
Assaults and violent acts	68	29
Homicides	52	22
Hitting, kicking, beating	3	1
Shooting	44	19
Stabbing	5	2
Suicide, self-inflicted injury	15	6
Contact with objects and equipment	38	16
Struck by object	21	9
Struck by falling object	13	6
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground		
level	6	3
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	11 10	5 4
Caught in running equipment or machinery Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	6	3
Excavation or trenching cave-in	3	1
Caught in or crushed in collapsing structure	3	
Caught in or ordened in conaponing structure		
Falls	41	18
Fall to lower level	38	16
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	5	2
Fall through existing floor opening	3	1
Fall from ladder	6	3
Fall from roof Fall through existing roof opening	11 3	5 1
Fall from roof edge	5 5	2
Fall from scaffold, staging	6	3
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	8	3
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	11	5
Contact with electric current	6	3
Contact with overhead power lines	4	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic		
substances	5	2
labalation of substance	4	2
Inhalation of substance		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2000 — Continued

Event ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Firesunintended or uncontrolled Fire in residence, building, or other structure	7 6	3

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected characteristics, 2000

Worker characteristics	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total Employee status	233	100
Wage and salary workers ¹ Self-employed ² Sex	187 46	80 20
Men Women	220 13	94 6
Under 20 years	9 15 44 69 56 28 12	4 6 19 30 24 12 5
White	127 25 55 20 4	55 11 24 9 2

¹ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

² Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, 2000

Occupation ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	233	100
Managerial and professional specialty Executive, administrative, and	27	12
managerial	15	6
establishments Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	5 6	2
Professional specialty Engineers, architects, and surveyors	12 4	5 2
Engineers Health assessment and treating occupations Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes	3 3 3	1 1 1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	24	10
Sales occupations Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations Sales workers, retail and personal services Cashiers	20 8 11	9 3 5 3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8	1
Service occupations	21	9
Protective service occupations Police and detectives, including supervisors	10 7	4 3
Police and detectives, public services	6	3
Guards, including supervisors	3	1
Guards and police, except public service Service occupations, except protective and	3	1
household	11 3	5 1
Cleaning and building service occupations, except household	6 5	3 2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	28	12
Farming operators and managers	14	6
Managers, farms, except horticultural	12	5
Other agricultural and related occupations Farm occupations, except managerial	7 6	3
Farm workers	6	3
Forestry and logging occupations	6	3
Timber cutting and logging occupations	5	2
Precision production, craft, and repair Mechanics and repairers	52 18	22 8
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics,	18	8
repairers Automobile mechanics and apprentices	9 5	4 2
Electrical and electronic equipment repairers	5	2
Telephone installers and repairers	3	1
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration	_	
mechanics	3	1
Supervisors, construction occupations	30 4	13
Supervisors, n.e.c.	4	2
Construction trades, except supervisors	26	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, 2000 — Continued New York (including N.Y.C.)

Occupation ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Carpenters and apprentices Electricians and apprentices Painters, construction and maintenance Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters, and apprentices Roofers Precision production occupations	5 3 3 7 4	2 1 1 1 3 2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Machine operators and tenders, except precision Machine operators, assorted materials Transportation and material moving occupations Motor vehicle operators Truck drivers	81 5 4 41 37 20 13 4 35 20 5 3 3 6	35 2 2 2 18 16 9 6 2 15 9 2 1

 $^{^{\}mbox{\scriptsize 1}}$ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, 2000

Industry ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	233	100
Private industry	220	94
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agricultural production - crops Agricultural production - livestock Livestock, except dairy and poultry Beef cattle, except feedlots Dairy farms Agricultural services Landscape and horticultural services Ornamental shrub and tree services	26 8 12 3 3 8 4 4 3	11 3 5 1 1 3 2 2 2
Construction General building contractors Residential building construction Residential construction, n.e.c. Nonresidential building construction Special trade contractors Plumbing, heating and air-conditioning Masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering	52 10 4 3 3 39 3	22 4 2 1 1 17 1
Masoring	4 5 4 9 12 7	2 2 2 4 5 3
Manufacturing Lumber and wood products	20 5	9 2
Transportation and public utilities Local and interurban passenger transportation Taxicabs Trucking and warehousing Trucking and courier services, except air Local trucking, without storage Trucking, except local Communications Telephone communications Telephone communications, except radio Electric, gas, and sanitary services Sanitary services Refuse systems	40 15 12 13 13 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 3 3	17 6 5 6 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 1
Wholesale trade	7 6	3 3
Retail trade Food stores Grocery stores Automotive dealers and service stations Eating and drinking places Eating places Drinking places Miscellaneous retail	36 13 12 4 13 10 3	15 6 5 2 6 4 1 2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, 2000 — Continued New York (including N.Y.C.)

Industry ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Finance, insurance, and real estate Real estate	6 4 3	3 2 1
Apartment building operators	3	1
Services Personal services Automotive repair, services, and parking Automotive repair shops General automotive repair shops Amusement and recreation services Health services Hospitals General medical and surgical hospitals Educational services Engineering and management services	33 3 9 7 5 3 4 3 4 3	14 1 4 3 2 1 2 1 1 2
Government	13	6

Classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.
Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries